## Wind River Resources Corporation

1245 E Brickvard Road Brickyard Tower, Suite 110 Salt Lake City, Utah 84106 Telephone: (801) 466-4131 Facsimile: (801) 466-4132

Email: utah@windrivercompanies.com

RECEIVED

DEC 23 2013

DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

## TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO:

Aleta

DATE:

January 17, 2007

COMPANY:

Norwest Mine

TELECOPIER NUMBER:

539-0055

CITY/STATE: Salt Lake City, Utah

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 6

FROM:

Thomas W. Bachtell

## MESSAGE:

Attached are two documents in my files pertaining to the ground water monitoring wells at Asphalt Ridge. As early as February 24, 2005, Buys & Associates reported "Monitoring wells have been installed in the mining area and there have been no impacts to ground water detected in these wells." Further, the Environmental Assessment Report on these wells was submitted to the Utah Division of Water Quality on June 9, 2005. DWQ's letter of June 27, 2005 which is also attached, states "Information presented in the current report does not suggest to DWQ that this site poses a significant risk of pollution or to require an additional investigation." Unfortunately I do not have a copy of the report, but apparently DWQ should have one in their files. Detroit Edison was satisfied with the report as a "base" to establish that their company transferred the property back to Wembco with no environmental problems. I hope this is helpful. I am also submitting a letter from Detroit Edison to DWQ which refers their agency to me for any follow up. By this transmittal I am informing you' that no such follow up ever occurred, thus apparently DWO has no issues.

DTE Energy 2000 2nd Ave., Detroit, MI 48226-1279

DTE Energy



July 8, 2005

Mr. Mark Novak, P.G. Ground Water Protection Section DEQ-State of Utah 288 North 1460 West PO Box 14487 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

Dear Mr. Novak:

This letter is in response to your June 27, 2005 letter regarding the Environmental Assessment (Assessment) at the Crown Asphalt Ridge, LLC ("CAR") tar sand facility near Vernal, Utah. The Assessment was provided to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (Department) for informational purposes only. CAR appreciates the Department's review and consideration of the Assessment.

However, since the Environmental Assessment was submitted to the Department, the membership of Crown Asphalt Ridge LLC has changed. DTE Gas Storage, Pipelines, & Processing Company ("DTE Gas Storage") has transferred its membership interest in CAR to WEMBCO, Inc. Neither DTE Gas Storage nor any other DTE entity, are affiliated any longer with CAR. The Department should contact the new member of CAR, WEMBCO, Inc. (through its local contact Tom Bachtell) regarding any matters related to the CAR tar sands facility.

Mr. Bachtell's phone number is 802 595-8767. His address is WIND RIVER RESOURCES CORPORATION, WIND RIVER II CORPORATION, 1875 Beneficial Life Tower, 36 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

For your information, DTE Gas Storage has forwarded your June 27, 2005 letter to Tom Bachtell.

Abed Houssari, Manager

Environmental Management & Resources

Cc: T. Bachtell

Sincerely



State of Utah

Department of Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D. Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY Walter L. Baker, P.E. Director JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR. Governor

> GARY HERBERT Lieutenant Governor

DECo - EM&R

JUL - 6 2005

June 27, 2005

Mr. Abed Houssari DTE Energy 2000 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue Detroit, Michigan 48226

Dear Mr. Houssari:

Subject:

Environmental Assessment, Crown Asphalt Ridge Tar Sand Mining and Processing

Facility

An Environmental Assessment report prepared by the Hinds Group, LP, on the Crown Asphalt Ridge LLC asphalt mine property near Vernal, Utah was received by the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) on June 9, 2005. Ground water contamination originating at this site could potentially affect alluvial aquifers downgradient of the site in Ashley Valley.

Ground water pollution, as defined by the Utah Water Quality Act and Ground Water Protection Regulations (UCA 19-5 and UAC R317-6) could be caused either by a release of contaminants not naturally present at a site, or by activities that cause an increase in the rates that naturally-occurring contaminants leach into the ground water. Potentially, the mining and processing activities that took place at this site could cause an increase in the leaching of naturally-occurring contaminants present in the tar sands.

To evaluate possible ground water pollution, five soil borings were done at the site, in locations most likely to have been affected by previous activities. Three borings were completed as monitor wells. Soil samples, and ground water samples taken from two of the three monitor wells, showed hydrocarbons at non-detectable or low concentrations, which would be consistent with naturally-occurring hydrocarbons in soils and ground water associated with the tar sands deposit. One ground water sample had a level of 0.17 mg/l total lead.

These findings show that serious and widespread ground water pollution has not happened at the site. However, there are some uncertainties as to whether the site poses no threat to beneficial uses of ground water in Ashley Valley. The report did not contain enough information to conclude that the observed levels of total lead in the ground water sample from MW-2 were from

Mr. Abed Houssari June 27, 2005 Page 2

natural sources. Also, evaluation of ground water pollution is usually based on dissolved contaminants, under the assumption that particulates would be filtered out of the ground water by the aquifer materials before the ground water reached a point of use. Dissolved contaminants analyzed in filtered water samples should be less than the combination of dissolved and particulate fractions measured in total metals analysis. To understand the significance of the lead content in the sample from MW-2, filtered samples from this well and other nearby ground water (not affected by mining and processing activities) should be compared.

The report also does not indicate whether any other potential ground water contaminants, which are not naturally-occurring, were handled on the site. A review of materials handled during the site's history could determine whether such contaminants were present at the site or potentially released to the environment.

Information presented in the current report does not suggest to DWQ that this site poses a significant risk of pollution, or to require additional investigation. However, the property owner could be held responsible if ground water pollution originating at this site caused harm to beneficial uses of ground water in Ashley Valley. The owner may wish to conduct additional investigations to more fully evaluate conditions at the site.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely, Mark T. Morak

Mark Novak, P.G.

Ground Water Protection Section

MN:mhf

cc: Tri-(

Tri-County Health Dept.

MNOVAK\WP\CARENVRPT.LTR



300 E. Mineral Ave., Suite 10 Littleton, Colorado 80122-2655 303/781-8211 303/781-1167 Fax

February 24, 2005

Mr. Wm. Edward Skokos Chairman & CEO American Resource Corporation 779 East, 9400 South, Suite 230 Sandy, UT 84094

RE: Progress Report of Environmental Inspection and Permit Review Asphalt Ridge Property, Vernal, Utah

Dear Mr. Skokos:

As you know, an inspection of the Asphalt Ridge plant and mining area was conducted during the first week in February, 2005. We inspected the area surrounding the plant and mine on February 2 and the mine and plant on February 3. In addition, we have conducted a regulatory database review as well as a review all the regulatory files that have been provided by Phillip Lear.

The findings from this inspection and review follow:

- The plant and buildings were constructed in 1998 on undisturbed land. The plant operated intermittently until 2000 and has been shut down since.
- We have reviewed the major environmental permits for the operations. These permits and they are in place, active, and adequate for the operations, and can be easily transferred to the new owner. These major permits include the Utah Division of Air Quality (DAQ) permit (DAQE-387-98), the Div. Of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) permit (M/047/022&032), and the Div. of Water Quality (DWQ) Storm Water Discharge Permit (UTR000645).
- The mining and stock piling of tar sands are much older operations. However, there do not seem to be any residual environmental impacts from these older operations.
- Monitoring wells have been installed in the mining area and there have been no impacts to ground water detected in these wells.
- No impacts were observed from neighboring properties onto the subject property.

Mr. Skokos February 24, 2005 Page 2

- 6. No impacts were observed on neighboring properties from the plant or mining operations.
- 7. The property is routinely inspected by DOGM and DWQ for permit compliance. We've spoken with both inspectors and they report that the operations are in compliance with the applicable regulations.

We have not identified any major environmental issues (or a significant number of minor issues) that would be a liability to the new owner.

Please call me at 303.781.8211 if you have any questions.

O. W. Buy

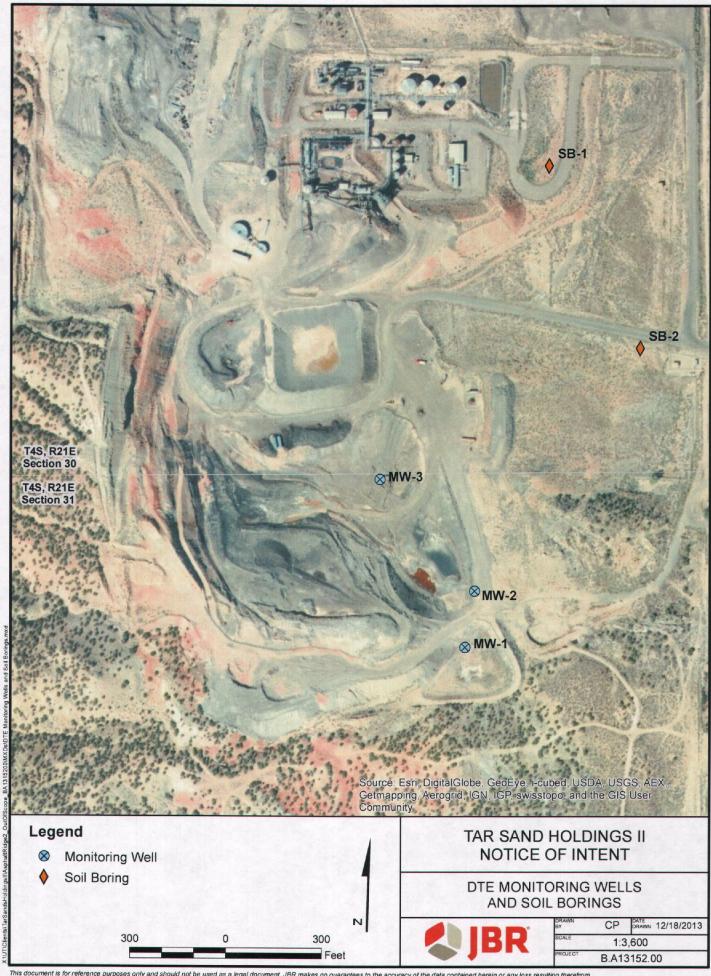
Sincerely,

Buys & Associates, Inc.

Martin W. Buys

President

Cc: Michael Hunter, Esq. Phillip Lear, Esq.



	Benzene	Toluene	E-Benzene	Xylenes	Naphthalene	TPH-GRO	TPH-DRO	Oil & Grease	RCR4 Lead	ZOZ	ТКРН
Utah Tier 1 (2005)											
(mg/kg)	0.90	61	23	23	50	1,500	5000	10,000	100		
Utah Tier 1 (2008)						İ					
(mg/kg)	0.90	25	23	142	51	1,500	5000	10,000			10,000
SB-1 (30')											
May-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<10	<10	199	ND		
SB-1 (46')											
May-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<10	18	649	8.99		
SB-2 (30')											
May-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<10	<10	113	ND		
SB-2 (50')											
May-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<10	<10	<50	ND		
SB-2 (54')											
May-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<10	<10	147	ND		
SB-3 (30')											
May-05	ND	ND	ND	0.15	0.452	24	1,020	1,950	13.1		
SB-3 (40')											
May-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.118	14	78	454	5.86		

	·y		Та	ble 2 Ana		sults fro				2005-2	012				7.46	
	Benzene	Toluene	E-Benzene	Xylenes	Naphthalene	TPH-GRO	TPH-DRO	Oil & Grease	ACR4 Lead	SQ <sub>2</sub>	ТЯРН	Semi-vols	Volatiiles	Field pH	Lab pH	Hexane
Utah Tier 1																
(2008) (mg/L)	0.30	3	4	10	0.7	10	10	10	0.015		10					
					All Para	meters	Evce	nt nH R	enorte	d in mo	  -/					
MW-1							LACC	DE PITT	СРОПС				T T			
5/1/2005	Not Sampled															
8/4/2008	<0.0010	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<10	21	19		6,000	5.1	<0.010	ND"	4.13	3.24	<0.002
9/15/2009	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.010	<0.020		3.8		5,200	<3.0	ND"	ND*		3.8	<0.002
2/29/2012	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.020		15.1		3,960	7.56	<0.010			3.89	<0.002
MW-2																
5/1/2005	ND**	ND**	ND**	ND**	ND**	ND**	ND**	5.7	0.17							
8/4/2008	Well Dry															
9/15/2009					***************************************			ll Dry			•					
2/29/2012							We	ll Dry	1	T	ı	T	1	r		
MW-3																
5/1/2005	0.003	0.008	0.006	0.055	0.048	0.6	4.5	32	ND							
8/4/2008	<0.0010	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020		5.3	12		4,300	<3.0	<0.010	ND"	6.39	6.59	<0.002
9/15/2009	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.040'	<0.20	4.5	16		3,700	<3.0	ND'	ND****		6.71	<0.02"
2/29/2012	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.20	3.39	5.89		3,700	4.39	<0.010	ND****		6.49	<0.02"
	* Method	detection	limit (MDL)	varies by	parameter	between	0.002	ma/L a	and 0.0	10 ma/l						
	* Method detection limit (MDL) varies by parameter between 0.002 mg/L and 0.010 mg/L  ** Lab report not available															
		*** All parameters below MDL EXCEPT Cyclohexane, which was 0.00427 mg/L														
	**** MDL	varies by p	parameter b	between 0.	020 mg/L	and 0.10	mg/L	higher	MDLs \	vere due	e to sa	mple dilu	ition fac	tor of 1	0	
***************************************	' MDL var	ies by para	ameter betv	veen 0.040	mg/L and	0.081 n	ng/L; h	igher M	IDLs we	ere due t	o sam	ple dilution	on facto	r of 4		
	" MDL vai	ries by par	ameter bet	ween 0.010	0 mg/L and	d 0.020 r	mg/L; d	concent	rations	for all pa	aramet	ers were	less tha	an the	MDL	
	" MDL va	ries by par	ameter bet	ween 0.02	0 mg/L an	d 0.20 m	ıg/L; h	igher M	DLs we	re due to	sam	ole dilutio	n factor	of 20		